her maid as to whether the pails contained to ads or berries. They finally MISS DEBORAH'S GARDEN TOADS

BY ELIZA ORNE WHITE.

HE evening before the Wyatts' departure for the mountains Mrs.

Lutterworth had come in to bid weed until your back broke, but it would them good-by.

mood, a rare thing for her.

"I wish to goodness John had never bent us the wherewithal for a summer vacation," she observed. "When you have money given you for a certain purpose, the control of the co money given you for a certain purpose, if you have a New England conscience you feel bound to spend it in just that way, but I am homesick already when I think of having to leave—"

dozen to aus in a garden win heep it the from the ordinary garden pests. They are easily tamed and spend the day in some shaded nook along the fence or under a cabbage leaf, coming sedately forth at think of having to leave "Me, and the rest of your friends?"

Mrs. Lutterworth inquired.

"No, the garden. I can't help thinking of all the caterpillars and cut-worms and all the caterpillars and cut-worms and particle proved to be no more enterprised.

Patrick proved to be no more enterprised by the control of the contro beetles that will have a feast. Patrick ing than Lucy, and Miss Deborah was

but your sisters and the cat."
"The cat and your sisters,' you should

have said," interpolated Miss Letitia.
"It isn't very flattering," Mrs. Lutter-worth went on in her vivacious way. "You can't bear to leave the garden, and you love the cat so well you take him with but you can say good-by to me

"Sarah Lutterworth, I have such perfect confidence in your power to look after yourself and others that I can leave you with an easy mind, whereas Mr. Gray, poor dear creature, would be lost without ne, and so I very much fear will the gar-

Miss Deborah's fears proved true proph-When she and Lucy came home from the mountains a week earlier than they first planned, a period of drought, joined to Patrick's conscience, that was not of New England origin, had turned with hesitation. their once blooming garden into an in-Miss Deborah went from one patch of

flowers to another, mourning their fate in an ever-increasing crescendo of despair. 'Lucy, the sweet peas are blighted," she announced. "The dry weather has been too much for them. I wish we could have imported some of our mountain rains. Look at the dahlias, Lucy! They are drying up! The garden hasn't been watered property. I knew how it would be. Look at those blister-beetles! Heavens! What a looking garden! And the corn! Cut-worms have been at work there!

Patrick O'Halloran, what were you think-"Shure, ma'am, I didn't create the cutworms," he said sulkily.
"I am aware of that. I never accused

monds and Frances, we shouldn't have rang, and Bridget came in with a broad anything left," said Miss Deborah. "I smile on her face. am very glad they made you buy a new hose. There is one comfort, their garden is in almost as bad a condition. What am I saying? I oughtn't to take comfort basket. in a thing like that. I am glad Letitia she rose hastily. is away, The state of the garden would "We saw an a

annoy her exceedingly."

Deborah and Lucy missed their sister, shyly. but there was a kind of freedom that came with her absence which was almost basket. "They are frogs," she cried. "I intoxicating. They took their tea in the especially said I did not want frogs. If intoxicating. They took their tea in the woods two or three times a week, and on pleasant mernings had their breakfast served, on the piazza. They ate baked beans and brown bread as often as they liked, and on one never-to-be-forgotten occasion ewent so far as to indulge in a roast of pork. They even lost their heads to such an extent as to invite old Peter Newhall to spend a day with them. All these things occurred, however, after Newhall to spend a day with them. All eral air of dejection w these things occurred, however, after Deborah's kind heart. Miss Deborah's coup d'etat concerning the

"I am sure the flowers would do better if we could import a few toads to eat up the insects," she said to Lucy the morning after their return

Lucy asked languidly.
"Lucy Wyatt! You are the most un-

'How are you going to get your toads?'

nem good-by.
Miss Deborah was in a despondent Listen to this extract from the Farmer's

night to find their food.' There are toads enough in town. I shall offer to pay Pat-

bliged to take more stringent measures. "Miss Deborah, I believe you love the garden better than anything in the world writing. "I wish Letitia were here to put this advertisement in proper shape," she said. "Letitia is so clever with her pen. But I can't wait to send this to New-port, and I suppose she would think my scheme crazy. I have decided to adver-tise in the County News for toads. There are plenty of toads in Eppingham and plenty of children. The only thing is to devise a scheme to bring them together. How does this read?

"'WANTED TOADS!!' That will attract the eyes of the most hardened

"'Children, here is your chance. Five cents reward for every toad brought to No. 52 Main street, Eppingham. No frogs need apply.'

"I think it would be a little more dig nified to leave that out about the children, and say five cents will be given for every toad brought to No. 52 Main street, Eppingham, frogs not desired," said Lucy

"It would take all the spice out of the advertisement to alter it; it can't be very dignified, no matter how you word it," said Miss Deborah, with a little laugh. "I am glad Letitia is not at home. She would find it such a—departure. I have always said I wanted my fling, and now I am having it.'

"Aren't you afraid of getting too many toads if you advertise in a paper?" Lucy asked timidly.
"Too many! My dear Lucy, Patrick has

been hunting the town the last two days and hasn't found one. I am afraid I shan't get enough. I don't expect more than ten or twelve at the outside."

Lucy went down to the office of the County News with her sister, who represented the editor to put the advertisequested the editor to put the advertise-ment in two issues of his semi-weekly you of having ingenuity enough to create paper. This was a little expensive, but anything. Why under the sun didn't you Miss Deborah was sure it was better to water things properly?"

"Shure, ma'am, I was watering and watering, until I nearly got a sunstroke, and then the hose busted."

"Miss Debotan was safe it was better to give her experiment a fair trial. The paper was issued on Saturday morning, and the day passed with no results. Early Sunday morning, just as the sisters were nd then the hose busted."

Sunday morning, just as the sisters were finishing their baked beans, the doorbell

"Please, ma'am, a boy and girl want to see you, and they've got something in a "Toads!" ejaculated Miss Deborah, and

"We saw an advertisement as said you wanted toads," the little girl explained

"Do you like baked beans?" she inquired in a conciliatory tone.

"You bet," said the boy. She ushered them into the dining room, where Lucy was finishing her coffee.
"You didn't have much breakfast, I imagine," she hazarded, as they humbly dispatched the baked beans and brown

we was afraid mebbe you'd have all the toads you wanted before we come along, side, where she saw a merry company of toads you wanted before we come along, side, where she saw a merry company of the service was over Lucy tried to

she had relented so far as to say, "You can take the frogs back, but I'll give you ten cents each on account of your she said, "and Bridget hasn't got home rouble."
from early mass—she must have stopped
Miss Deborah and Lucy were just at her brother's; there is nothing for it but starting for church and were walking sedately down Main street, in their gently rustling summer silks, holding their pongee parasols to shield them for the torrid rays of the sun, when they met a straggling procession of four unkempt chil-

"No, ma'am. We had to be up very early, we wanted to get ahead of the Baxter boys."

"Are they looking for toads?"

"Yes'm. There's four Baxter boys, and "Yes'm. There's four Baxter boys, and "They are toads all right," said the oldest boy lifting the cover of his pall, was not there, Deborah, who never missed erable eyes fixed upon her. She knew everyone was wondering why Deborah was not there, Deborah, who never missed

so we got up at 4 o'clock."

When Miss Deborah bade them goodby she had relented so far as to say, "You can take the frogs back, but I'll give you

side, where she saw a merry company of six bright-eyed toads. "There's eight in Jim's box," he announced.

Miss Deborah made a rapid calculation.

"Five times fourteen are seventy cents," reached the church door.

"Five times fourteen are seventy cents," reached the church door.

"No." said Lucy, "she feels the heat a little." "I am so sorry! I never knew Miss Deborah to give up church for weather." "She wouldn't have stayed at home merely for that, but—the fact is she was detained by callers who came just

asked.

MISS DEBORAH'S GARDEN TOADS.



They met a straggling procession of four unkempt children. Two of them carried large tin pails. if it goes on much longer it will be worse than one of the plagues. I am sorregion

palls.
"The Baxter boys" was Miss Debo-

"Can you tell me, please, the house the toad lady lives in?" asked the oldest boy.
"I am the toad lady," replied Miss Deborah, assuming as much dignity as the church. We should have the whole was possible. "I live in that white house to work coming to inquire."

With the lilac bushes in the front yard. Goodness, Lucy, what shall I do? We are late for church already. I shall be very late if I go back now, but I can't miss at church. We should have the whole town coming to inquire."

Lucy proceeded down the quiet elmonds, from her window, saw her greet to the accompaniment of church bells. She was a little late if I go back now, but I can't miss at church. We should have the whole town coming to inquire."

Lucy proceeded down the quiet elmonds, from her window, saw her greet the day was over all the aristocracy of Eppingham knew who Deborah Wyatt's callers were. Mrs. Siment of church bells. She was a little late, and slipped into her seat half way with them, and had a discussion with late out of it. Who would have supposed that town coming to inquire."

After Miss Deborah's sixty toads had that was one of a long life. I who would nave supposed that the town coming to inquire."

Lucy proceeded down the quiet elmonds, from her window, saw her greet the procession of boys and turn back with them, and had a discussion with late, and slipped into her seat half way with them, and had a discussion with late out of it. Who would have supposed that the town coming to inquire."

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Deborah Wyatt's callers were. Mrs. Simple discussion of a long life. I who would nave supposed that the discussion in the found of the day with the discussion in the found of the day was over all the down coming to inquire."

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I who would nave supposed that the town coming to inquire."

After Miss Deborah's sixty toads had that was one of a long life. I who would nave suppose the town coming to inquire.

"Shan't I go back, too?" suggested thing approximate to the truth. Lucy. "Then nobody can ask any ques-

were at death's door if one of us wasn't

thinking it just as well to say somedid not live in a country town, for it is ny! I can see myself that there is an amusing side to it, but I don't see why tell anything but the blunt, unvarnished truth. Before the day was over all the out of it. Who would have supposed that evil and that Mr. Newhall had that invi-

"This makes eight children who have been here already," she said as she bought a modest quartette of toads Monday morning. "Lucy, I shall have to trouble you to see the editor when you are down town, and tell him to stop the advertisement. If he'll give me my money Mrs. Lutterworth hastened down the aisle back for the time it isn't put in the panel of caught up with her before she eached the church door.

'I hope Miss Deborah isn't ill?" she than be inundated with toads. If it goes than be inundated with toads. If it goes on much longer I shall be ruined."
"I don't believe you'll have any more toads brought you," said Lucy soothing-

"You don't know anything about it." And this proved to be true.

When Lucy came back Miss Deborah met her with a tragic gesture. "You needn't tell me that I shan't have any more toads brought me. This thing is as bad as one of those endless chains. Every child tells ten other children that I will pay 5 cents a toad. The Baxter boys have been here again with ten more toads, ten—Lucy, do you hear? And some friends of theirs came with six. I wish John were here to swear for me. I am ready to consign those toads to eternal perdition. Lucy, you needn't laugh in that heartless way. Not another toad will I pay for; I've told them not to come again, and to tell all their friends that the market is overstocked."

In spite of this warning, the doorbell

rang again late in the afternoon, and Bridget came up with her face wreathed in those maddening smiles.
"Well, who 's it?" asked Miss Deborah

'They didn't give their names, ma'am, but there's two of 'em, little girls, this time, and they've got a basket."
"Confound it!" Miss Deborah spoke with deliberation and a certain relish. "It is a little late in life to begin to swear," she said to Lucy. "I don't know what Letitia would say. I won't take another

teath would say. I won't take another toad, not one. I have thirty-two already. I shall land in the poor house."
"But you promised," said Lucy.
"Hang it, Lucy, I can't help it if I did,"
She descended the stairs in a stormy mood. "You can go away," she said to the children, "I have all the toads I want. I did not ment to keep on taking them. I did not mean to keep on taking them

ed in a faltering voice.
"You can never believe all you see in the paper," said Miss Deborah with dig-

The little girl lifted up the cover of

Miss Deborah was beginning to feel heartily ashamed of herself. "Come into the dining room and I will make you some lemonade," she told them. "After all, a promise is a promise. I will take the six toads. Thirty-eight," she added under her herath

breath. The next morning she took another notice to the editor, stating that no more toads were wanted, but in spite of this fact toads arrived in rapid succession. Before the week was over Miss Deborah found herself the possessor of sixty of these interesting creatures. Lucy always took the children's part, but when the high water mark of sixty was reached, even Lucy thought it time to call a halt. "I've spent \$3 on those confounded toads," Miss Deborah said, "not to mention the 20 cents for frogs I didn't keep; statement, Aunt Deborah. dren. Two of them carried large tin worth should get hold of this I should as we were leaving home," said Lucy, we are making ourselves the laughing- "What do you suppose that boy stock of Eppingham. I suppose Sarah thought?" he asked her. "What report will he give the old man? Miss Deborah was sure the person who invented lying letters. It is funny. Of course it is funaristocracy of Eppingham knew who beborah Wyatt's callers were. Mrs. Si- After Miss Deborah's sixty toads had that was one of the crowning pleasures

her maid as to whether the pails contained toads or berries. They finally came to the conclusion that Miss Deborah would not have given up church for anything less unusual than toads. Directly after dinner Mrs. Simonds telephoned the news to Mrs. Lutterworth.

"I fancy Deborah Wyatt will have all the toads she wants for one while before she gets through," she said.

And, indeed, before Monday was over Miss Deborah had already regretted that her advertisement was destined to appear in two issues of the paper. rate condition, but she seemed a little

"Letitia homesick?" Miss Deborah asked

"I fancy being with Miss Macauley isn't all Aunt Letitia's fancy painted it. She said something enigmatical about never knowing people until you live in the house with them. She said Miss Macauley was a most interesting wom-an, but that she liked her own way," he an, but that she liked her own way, he added, with a gleam of amusement in his eyes. "In short, I think Aunt Letitia will be quite reconciled when her time is up. How well your hollyhocks and sweet up. How well your hollyhocks and sweet and dayling are looking." peas and dahlias are looking, Aunt Deborah.

"Don't be satirical, John; the garden never looked so badly. Still, if you could have seen it a fortnight ago when we came down from the mountains, you would be amazed at the improvement.
"Did I see a toad in the garden?" John asked. "I certainly did. There goes another! And there is a third one hopping

along! How odd. There is a fourth! never saw so many toads before." "The garden is full of them," said Miss eborah. "They eat insects, so we are glad to have them."
"I suppose they all happened along of

their own accord?" John inquired nonchalantly. "Quite so," said Aunt Deborah. "The

garden gate was ajar and they walked in."
"That was very convenient." John began to laugh, and so did his Aunt Deborah.

"I might have known your Aunt Letitia would have told you the whole story," she said.
"You forget that Esther takes the Country News. Just how many toads have you in your garden?" he asked con-

"Almost precisely the same number as my age, John—just one or two more. Now, you know it isn't polite to ask a lady her age."

"If you have only as many as you are years old, Aunt Deborah, it is a very small number," he returned gallantly.
"Lucy, isn't it pleasant to be with
some one who doesn't tell the truth?" At this point a boy with a pail came

up the pathway.
"John, you go and tackle him," said
Miss Deborah. "He has toads. Tell him Tears came into the eyes of the small-er girl. "The paper said the lady would er girl. "The paper said the lady would er want any."

"Miss Deborah. "He has toads. Ten min I don't want any."

"Miss Wyatt does not want to see you; you can go home," John said.

The boy lingered. Miss Deborah came down the steps. "I don't want any more toads," she said; 'and what is more, I won't take any more the basket in a hesitating way. "There's six, and we worked real hard to get athem," she said.

the basket in a hesitating way. "There's toads. I have sixty in my garden. I can't be expected to buy them the rest of my life. Perhaps Mrs. Lutterworth of my life. Perhaps Mrs. Lutterworth would take them of you," she added, with

> "I ain't got no toads," said the boy sullenly. "What should I be doing with toads? I've got some blackberries Mr. Newhall sent you from the farm, but if you don't want 'em, I'll take 'em to the other lady." "We do want them," said Lucy, hurry-

ing down the steps to get the pail. "It was very kind of Mr. Newhall to send

them."

John meanwhile had been disgracing the family by laughing immoderately don't want any toads," he mimicked after the boy had departed. "If you could only have heard yourself as you made that "Well, John, I don't believe you would

want any if you were in my circum-

Wyatt has gone crazy,' will be the very monds, from her window, saw her greet been carefully disporting themselves in the procession of boys and turn back her garden for a few days, John Forsytli invitation was given, and he promised

ABOUT RUSSIA AND

land surface of the world. It is more than fifty times larger than Japan and has a total area of \$650,000 square miles. Hair of Europe and the whole of Northern Asia are included within its boundaries. It has a reader continuous area then any ria and Korea, over which Russia is now battling with Japan; China, Afnow battling with Japan; China, Af-ghanistan, Persia, Turkey, both in Asia army. It has been estimated that the and Europe, and Roumania. On the total war footing of the Russian army west Russia adjoins Austria-Hungary, Germany, the Baltic sea and Sweden.

grand duchy of Finland; (2) the Cau-casus provinces, including Northern and the officers from the governing Caucasus and Transcaucasia; (3) Siberia, and (4) Russian Central Asia. officers, 5,180,958 soldiers, 613,400 horses and 4,000 cannon. Germany is empire is the same as that of Charles- | the only nation that exceeds Russia in ton, S. C., and its northernmost par- its military equipment, the German allel passes through the unexplored regions of Northern Greenland. European Russia has an area of 2,095,610 square miles, about thirteen times greater than that of Japan.

In population the Russian empire surpasses Japan nearly threefold. According to the census of 1897 the empire had 129,562,718. Within the last half century the increase in population has been tremendous. In 1815 it was to its different divisions the population was distributed by the census of 1897 as follows: European Russia, 107,000,-000 (including 9,500,000 Poles and 2,500,000 Finns); Caucasus governments, 9,300,000; Siberia, 5,730,000; Central Asia, 7,720,000. In European banks show 4,517,342 depositors; \$491,317, births over deaths, according to the for each inhabitant of \$3.48. New International Encyclopedia, is 2,000,000 souls. The empire has seven cities with a population of over 200,-000, and they are: St. Petersburg, 1,489.570; Moscow, 1,147,245; Warsaw, 641,936; Odessa, 414,218; Lodz, 316,145; Riga, 260,717, and Klev, 255,699.

The Russian navy at the beginning of the war with Japan consisted of eighteen battleships, five armored cruisers, nineteen cruisers, protected or otherwise, seven torpedo gunboats, twenty-six destroyers, fifty-three torpedo boats (built or building) and several submarine torpedo boats. A certain portion of the fleet is confined to the Black sea, so that Japan will be opposed by only eight battleships, five Armored cruisers and eight protected gruisers, représenting a total tonnage f 131,173, or seven-tenths that of the

USSIA embraces one-sixth of the | not throw as great a broadside as do | year 1900 show: Russian exports into | a greater continuous area than any commanders, 1,542 junior officers, 503 imports from, \$3,725,850; United States, other nation in the world. The Arctic engineers and other officers and men to exports to, \$1,760,785; imports from, \$22, ocean lies to its north, and the Pacific to its east. On the south lie Manchuria and Korea, over which Russia is

after calling out all the reserves amounts to 5,250,000 men, or more than There are four distinct parts to the Russian empire which mark its growth and development. These are (1) Russia in Europe, including Poland and the grand dushy of Finland. (2) the Cay ranks of society. Should Russia call out all her troops she will have 78,827 war footing being 65,862 officers and 5,585,000 men. In case of dire necessity, however, Russia could call on the remainder of her male population, and thus produce an army that would be the greatest the modern world has ever

The wealth of Russia has increased most rapidly in the last twenty years. The chief financial institution of the Russians is the Bank of Russia, which has 113 branches throughout the country. The paper currency of the empire is issued by estimated at 45,000,000. At the present this bank. Its capital is \$26,600,000, and time it is nearly 150,000,000. According its total issue of paper in January, 1903, was \$315,000,000, with a guarantee fund of nearly \$500,000,000. The estimated stock of Russian gold for last year was \$746,000,000 (twelve times, more than that of Japan), and of silver, \$104,600,000 (three and one-third times more than Japan's). The records of all the various Russia the average annual increase of | 622 in deposits, with an average deposit

> Much of Russia's internal trade is still carried on at great fairs, of which seven are still held annually, at Moscow, Khar-kov, Yelizavetgrad, Kursk, Irbit and Nishni-Novgorod. The exports and imports from other countries for the whole empire in 1900 amounted to \$727,000,000, or nearly three times those of Japan. Of this trade the imports into European Russia amounted to \$322,700,000, and into Asiatic Russia to \$24,000,000. The exports across the European boundaries amounted to \$369,200,000, and the Asiatic are scattered through the country. In \$11,220,000. Among Russia's chief imports are raw and half manufactured articles, of which cotton, metals, coal, wool, silk, leather, hides, skins and chemicals constitute one-half. Cereals and flour comprise half of Russia's exports, others being timber, naphtha, flax and hemp, oil cake, oil grains, and other raw materials.

as she sells to the Yankee.

Russia's "ordinary" revenue for 1900 was state expenses \$840,000,000. Russia obtains her income from direct taxes on lands, forests and capital and sale of trade li-censes, \$65,000,000; Indirect taxes from custom duties and imposts on spirits, to-bacco, sugar, etc., \$340,000,000; duties from passports, railroad taxes, etc., \$57,-000,000; state monopolies in mines, posts, mints, telegraphs, telephones, liquor, \$110,000,000; rentals from crown lands. mines, earnings of state railroads, \$240,-000,000; sales of domains, \$370,000; redemption of land by payments of serfs, \$44,000,000; miscellaneous, \$38,000,-000. Chief among the "ordinary" expenditures are the interest on the state debt, the army, \$160,000,000; the navy, \$46,000, 000, and departments of justice, includin the transportation of exiles, \$23,000,000.
One of the "extraordinary" expenditures is the building and operating of railroads, of which the empire has 36,500 miles, including the 5,388-mile Siberian railroad.

Agriculture has been the main support of the Russian people from the earliest times. Four-fifths of its inhabitants till the soil. There are great areas still untions: Imperial family, 53; nobility, cultivated, even in European Russia, the forests covering about two-fifths of the arable land. One-fifth of Russia, including the tundras in the north and the S01 Japanese living abroad, and 12,664 salt steppes in the south, is too barren to grow crops, and swamps cover about 15,000,000 acres in West Russia. Accordingly, only one-fifth of European Russia is under cultivation, including about 216,-000,000 acres. With the forests razed and the swamps drained Russia would have nearly 1,000,000,000 cultivable acres.

Manufacturers have been backward in Russia, and until 1820' the Muscovites bought nearly everything made from other nations. A recent high tariff, averaging about 35 per cent of the value, has en-couraged home industries, so that at the present time about 2,000,000 people are employed in Russian factories west of the Ural mountains, which turned out in 1897 a total product worth \$1,500,000,000. Most the winter they give employment to many

comprise the empire of Japan, with a total area of 162,153 square miles. Only 500 islands, however, are inhabited, the remaining isles miles; Kiushiu, west of Shikoku, with the Bungo channel between, area 15,-587 square miles; Yezo, north of Hondo, with a narea of 30,143 square miles; and Formosa, off the coast of China, area 13,418 square miles.

The Japanese archipelago occupies the same latitude as that part of America between Savannah and Halifax. Formosa, which Japan obtained as the result of the Chino-Japanese war, lies between the same parallels as Tampa and Havana. The chief group is separated from the Philippines to the south by the Bashi channel, from China by the Formosa channel, ninety to a hundred miles wide; from Korea by Broughton channel, less than twentyfive miles wide; from the Russian island of Saghalien by La Perouse strait, twenty-five miles wide, and Kamtchatka by the Kurile strait. Between the Japanese archipelago and the Asiatic coast of Korea and Man-churia lies the Sea of Japan.

The population of Japan was estimated at 43,152,998, according to the Imperial family, 53; nobility, 4,551; gentry, 2,105,696; common peo-ple, 41,050,568. In these figures are inforeigners. In addition, however, are the 3,000,000 inhabitants of Formosa, so that the present population is estimated at 50,000,000. Hondo, the chief island, is the most densely populated part of the empire, having 381 people to the square mile, and its southern square mile. Of recent years there has been a rapid concentration of population in the cities. There were sev-20,000 or over.

Because of the insular character of have taken a greater interest in their navy than their army. They have added to their fleets as rapidly as their the winter they give employment to many peasants who would otherwise be idle on their icebound farms. The manufacture of linen, woolen goods, leather, house utensils, pottery and hats is still conducted sils, pottery and hats is still conducted langely at home by peasants, who sell them at the great fairs. The capital invested in 1898 in Russian enterprises was estimated at \$895,000,000. Shipbuilding is a comparatively insignificant industry. Russia has most of her warships built above a displacement of more of the world Japan imported in 1900, according to "The New International Encyclopedia," cotton and seed worth \$29.581,200; iron, steel and seed worth \$29.581,200; sugar, \$13,296,600; cotton manufactures, \$15.786,600; sugar, \$13,296,600; cotton manufactures, \$12,798,600; manufactures, \$12,798,600; woolen manufactures, \$11,703,000; pedo boats, with many more building, Japan has increased five-fold in the land and the center of the cotton industry, where there were spinning wheels in nearly every home. Osaka is now the manufactures, \$15,786,600; sugar, \$13,296,600; cotton manufactures, \$12,798,600; manufactures, \$11,703,000; pedo boats, with many more building, forty-six torpedo boats, with many more building, settlmated at \$895,000,000. Shipbuilding is a comparatively insignificant industry. Russia has most of her warships built above the manufactures, \$11,703,000; person, steel and seed worth \$29.581,206; cotton manufactures, \$12,798,600; manufactures, \$12,798,600; person, steel and seed worth \$29.581,206; cotton manufactures, \$11,703,000; person, steel and seed worth \$29.581,206; cotton manufactures, \$12,798,600; manufactures, \$12,798,600; person, steel and seed worth \$29.581,206; cotton manufactures, \$12,798,600; person, steel and seed worth \$29.581,206; cotton manufactures, \$12,798,600; person, steel and seed worth \$29.581,206; cotton manufactures, \$12,798,600; person, steel and seed worth \$29.581,206; cotton manufactures, \$12,798,600; person, steel and seed worth \$29.581,206; cotton manufactures, \$12,798 means would permit, so that at the be-Eastern waters a few torpedo boats and destroyers. The Russian ships do many, as the following figures for the abroad.

| Russia also has in Russia also has in Russia deals most largely with Geration and destroyers. The Russian ships do many, as the following figures for the abroad.

are of the same size, just a little less than 10,000 tons. The protected cruisbeing mere heaps of rocks. The chief islands are five in number, the Hondo, or "Main Land," with an area of 87,771 of twenty-four knots an hour. Japan square miles; Shikoku, south of and has the great advantage of being able to use her own fortified ports as naval channel, with an area of 7,030 square miles; Klushiu, west of Shikoku, with dockyards, capable of both constructing and repairing ships. In the Japanese navy in 1902 there were 2 admirals, 9 vice admirals, 25 rear admirals, 65 captains, 119 commanders, 167 lieutenant commanders, 220 lieutenants, 325 sub-lieutenants, besides other subordinate officers, and 31,688 sailors.

Farks the army, for which \$19,000,000 was appropriated in 1900; the navy, \$10,000,000 was appropriated in 1900; the navy, \$10,000,000; administration of justice, \$5,000,000; executive and legislative departments. \$1,500,000. Yet Japan's entire income is not half as large again as that of this city. The national debt now stands at \$255,099,500. The stock of gold is estimated at \$62,-

The Japanese army has a war footing of 421,000 men. Military service is compulsory, and the army, so far as military instruction is concerned, has adopted Germany as a model. The army is divided into three groups, the permanent establishment, consisting of 7,500 officers and 190,000 men; the reserve, of 35,000 additional men, and a "territorial reserve" which would bring another 200,000 men into line. The artillery numbers 1,200 guns, and the cavalry 90,000 horses.

Since Japan was opened to the world, it has been rapidly growing in Six great banks and 1,802 wealth. smaller institutions carry on the banking business. The Bank of Japan, founded in 1882, has a capital of \$15,-500,000. In the 681 banks there were deposits in 1900 amounting to \$139,-534,330, or \$2.79 per capita. The unit of circulation is the yen, worth 50 cents, which is divided into 100 sen. Smaller coins are 5, 10, 20 and 50 sen pieces.

Rivefold has been the increase of the amounted to \$272,406,000. The leading countries from which Japan obtains her imports, and the value of the commerce, are as follows: England, \$35,656,800; United States, \$31,224,600; China, \$14,-890,200; Germany, \$14,491,800, and British districts have 475 inhabitants to the India, \$11,703,000. The United States leads as the market for Japanese exports, and in 1900 bought \$26,145,000 worth. The British island of Hongkong stands second enty-eight towns, according to the with \$19,521,600; China, \$15,886,200; census of 1898, having a population of France, \$9,511,800; England, \$5,577,500. and Korea, \$4,930,200. Among the chief imports into Japan from this country are raw ginned cotton and kerosene their home the Japanese in recent years (which form about one-half the total)' engines, locomotives, electrical apparatus and other kinds of machinery.

From all parts of the world Japan im-

EARLY four thousand islands | than 15,000 tons each. The remainder | floss silk and manufactures, \$11,703,000; | the spindles are idle. About \$100,000,000 are of more than 12,000 tons. All are supposed to have a speed of eighteen knots an hour. The armored cruisers colors, \$2,639,400; rice, \$1,792,800. The total revenue of the government

600,000. The total amount of silver in circulation is \$30,400,000, and the paper money amounts to \$61,300,000.

Rice, the chief food of the Japanese, is the most important crop, and in 1900 205,667,080 bushels were produced. Rice land is worth nearly three times other arable land, and in 1900 nearly 7,000,000 acres were cultivated as rice fields. A great quantity of rice is used in the manufacture of sake, and in 1900 173,051,000 gallons were produced from 27,789 establishments. Barley was raised in 1900 on 1,579,096 acres, yielding 52,591,056 bushels; rye on 1,697,850 acres, yielding 37,176,867 bushels; wheat on 1,147,747 acres, yielding 21,006,776 bushels. In 1900 736,933 acres were devoted to the silk culture, 120,702 acres to tea, which produced 63,-210,100 pounds. Japan raises more cereals and other food products than she needs herself, so even though she be cut off by Russia from the rest of the world she could support her armies as well as her own inhabitants.

The soil is held for the most part by the people who work it, since the abolition of the feudal system. The average hold-ing is about one acre, which is valued at foreign trade in the last five years.

Japan's imports and exports in 1901 was brought into the treasury in 1901-102 was brought into the treasury in 1901-'02 from the land tax, which is 21/2 per cent, and which amounts to three times the amount derived from the customs. rearing of cattle for dairy purposes was introduced in recent years into Japan. In former times these animals were used only as beasts of burden. As a result of the Buddhist teaching the people never ate beef, and regarded butter, milk and cheese as poisonous. Since the opening of Japan to the thought of the West the government has sought to encourage the establishment of dairies and the breeding are of cattle, horses and sheep, so that in 1899 there were in Japan 1,451,530 head of cattle and 1,500,000 horses.

> Spinning and weaving have been the most important industries of Japan since time immemorial. Before the introduction

are now invested in Japanese cotton mills, The following figures show how silk, cotton and other textile manufactures have increased: 1886. \$14.240.000: 1896. \$55.492. 000; 1897, \$60,955,200; 1898, \$71,562,600; 1899. \$85,456,800.

Although China is the original home of lacquer work, Japan now excels in this art and has driven out Chinese wares from many of the world's markets. In 1899 the value of the output of lacquer goods amounted to \$2,820,114. Japanese porcelain has also brought wealth to the island em-pire, and the value of this product in 1899 was nearly \$3,000,000. The Japanese are also dexterous in working in metals, and especially in bronze, and in 1899 the bronze and copper product was \$691,875. The manufacture of paper employs a greater proportion of the Japanese people than it does in any other country. Japan-ese paper has proved superior to that of many countries of a far older knowledge of its manufacture, and the 65,514 paper establishments of Japan in 1899 turned out a product worth \$8,272,754.

The mineral deposits of Japan are not especially rich. Coal beds have been found sufficient to supply the Japanese themselves for centuries to come. The best coal is from Takashima, Karatsu, Miike and in other places on the island of Kiushiu. The coal output in 1899 amounted to 6,700,000 tons. From the iron mines in the same year 51,000,000 pounds were Copper, gold and lead are also found, but in no great quantities,

European Russia produces two-thirds the oats and one-half the rye of Europe. The chief crops of cereals in bushels for the entire empire average annually as follows: Wheat, 419,000,000; rye, 802,000,-000; oats, 800,000,000; barley, 252,000,000 The beet sugar industry is being rapidly developed and 1,000,000 acres are now under cultivation in connection with this industry. Four-fifths of the flax tow of the world is supplied by Russia, and in 1899 4,000,000 acres yielded 357,000 tons of fiber and 17,300,000 pounds of linseed. In Russian Turkestan and the Caucasus the cotton fields yield about 800,000,000 pounds a year. Russia produces about 100,000,000 pounds of tobacco a year from Bessarabian plantations. Russia exports timber worth \$50,000,000 a year. Cattle raising is carried on extensively, and it is estimated that in the whole empire there are 26,000,000 horses, 43,000,000 head of 70,500,000 sheep and goats, and 14,-000,000 hogs. Russia produces more wool than any European nation except Great Britain.

In minerals Russia is one of the richest nations of the world. Her mines are still largely undeveloped, although they contain great quantities of gold, iron, copper, platinum, zinc, salt and coal. Iron and coal are found together in Poland and the Donetz coal basin. There are also iron mines near Moscow, in Finland and in the Ural mountains. Pig iron is produced to the amount of 3,000,000 tons a year. In 1899 the production of steel amounted to 1,318,000 tons. The coal in European Russia is laid in horizontal strata that are hard to work, and although the mines produced 12,000,000 tons in 1899 Russia is compelled to buy coal from her neighbors. Gold is found chiefly